ATTACHMENT E

Definitions For Existing Milk Cow Dairies

1.	"Agronomic rates" is defined as the land application of irrigation water and nutrients (which may include animal manure, bedding, or process wastewater) at rates of application in accordance with a plan for nutrient management that will enhance soil productivity and provide the crop or forage growth with needed nutrients for optimum health and growth.	
2.	"Anaerobic digester" is defined as a basin, pond, or tank designed, constructed, maintained, and operated for the anaerobic treatment of liquid or solid animal waste and which promotes the decomposition of manure or "digestion" of the organics in manure to simple organics and gaseous biogas products.	
3.	"Aquifer" is defined as ground water that occurs in a saturated geologic unit that contains sufficient permeability and thickness to yield significant quantities of water to wells or springs.	
4.	"Artificial recharge area" is defined as an area where the addition of water to an aquifer is by human activity, such as putting surface water into dug or constructed spreading basins or injecting water through wells.	
5.	"Central Valley Water Board" is defined as the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region.	
6.	"Certified Nutrient Management Plan" is defined as a nutrient management plan that is prepared and signed by a specialist who is certified in developing nutrient management plans. A certified specialist is: a Professional Soil Scientist, Professional Agronomist, Professional Crop Scientist, or Crop Advisor certified by the American Society of Agronomy; a Technical Service Provider certified in nutrient management in California by the Natural Resources Conservation Service; or other specialist approved by the Executive Officer.	
7.	"Confined animal facility" is defined in Title 27 CCR Section 20164 as " any place	

8. "Confined area" is defined as the area where cows are confined within the production area.

feeding is by means other than grazing."

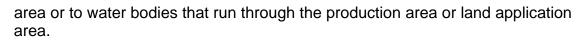
9. "Cropland" is defined as the land application area where dry or solid manure and/or process wastewater is recycled for the purpose of beneficially using the nutrient value of the manure and/or process wastewater for crop production.

where cattle, calves, sheep, swine, horses, mules, goats, fowl, or other domestic animals are corralled, penned, tethered, or otherwise enclosed or held and where

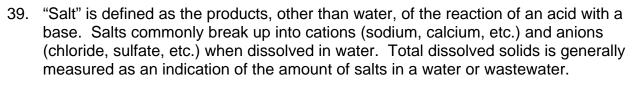
(liquid) level in a pond and the lowest point of the pond embankment before it can

overflow.

29. "Off-property discharge" is defined as the discharge or release of waste beyond the boundaries of the property of the dairy's production area or the land application



- 30. "Open tile line intake structure" is defined as an air vent for a subsurface (tile) drain system.
- 31. "Order" is defined as the Waste Discharge Requirements General Order.
- 32. "Overflow" is defined as the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the collection, treatment, land application, and conveyance systems, including pumping facilities.
- 33. "Pollutant" is defined in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 122.2 as "...dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water."
- 34. "Pollution" is defined in Section 13050(I)(1) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as "...an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either of the following: (A) The waters for beneficial uses. (B) Facilities which serve these beneficial uses."
- 35. "Pond" is defined as retention ponds, storage ponds, settling ponds, or any structures used for the treatment, storage, disposal, and recycling of process wastewater. Ponds are differentiated from sumps, which are structures in a conveyance system used for the installation and operation of a pump.
- 36. "Process wastewater" is defined as water directly or indirectly used in the operation of a milk cow dairy for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animal watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other dairy facilities; washing or spray cooling of animals; or dust control...and includes any water or precipitation and precipitation runoff which comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, feed, milk, or bedding.
- 37. "Production area" is defined as that part of a milk cow dairy that includes the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment areas.
- 38. "Regional Board" is defined as one of the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards.





40. "Salt in animal rations" is defined as the sodium chloride and any added minerals (such as calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur, iron, selenium, copper, zinc, or manganese) in the animal ration.



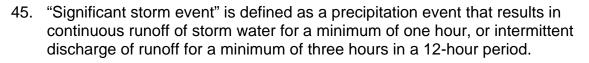
41. "Significant quantity" is defined as the volume, concentrations, or mass of a pollutant that can cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; adversely impact human health or the environment; and/or cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards for the receiving water.



42. "Sole-source aquifer" is defined as an aquifer that supplies 50 percent or more of the drinking water of an area.



- 43. "State" is defined as the State of California.
- 44. "State Water Board" is defined as the State Water Resources Control Board.





46. "Storm water" is defined as storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.



- 47. "Subsurface (tile) drainage" is defined as water generated by installing and operating drainage systems to lower the water table below irrigated lands. Subsurface drainage systems, deep open drainage ditches, or drainage wells can generate this drainage.
- 48. "Surface water" is defined as water that includes essentially all surface waters such as navigable waters and their tributaries, interstate waters and their tributaries, intrastate waters, all wetlands and all impoundments of these waters. Surface waters include irrigation and flood control channels.



- 49. "Tailwater" is defined as the runoff of irrigation water from an irrigated field.
- 50. "25-year, 24-hour rainfall event" is defined as a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty five years as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States,"



May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed [from this source.

- 51. "Waste" is defined as set forth in Water Code Section 13050(d), and includes manure, leachate, process wastewater and any water, precipitation or rainfall runoff that came into contact with raw materials, products, or byproducts such as manure, compost piles, feed, silage, milk, or bedding.
- 52. "Waters of the state" is defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code as "...any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state."
- 53. "Wet season" is defined as the period of time between 1 October and 31 May of each year.







